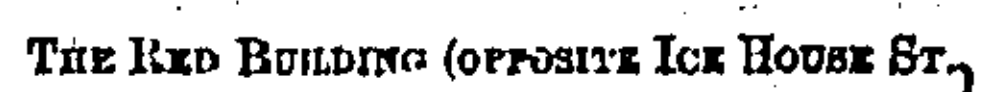


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I do not believe that we shall ever secure peace or ensure peace by preparing for war. I do not believe that naval and military preparations are any insurance against war. The best insurance against war is to get rid of all risk of war. The time is ripe. Apart from every moral consideration, if we have learned one thing from the last war it is that war does not pay whether we win or whether we lose.

There is wisdom (says the *Architect's Journal*) in the proposal to tax "named" houses, not that we think that such a tax would produce much of a yield, for the residents at "Mon Abri," "Chez Moi" and "The Laurels" would speedily have their name-plates off the door—which is a commendation devoutly to be wished. A more effective method would be to require a more or less devised than this naming houses. We do not refer, of course, to large or isolated houses in remote districts, where consecutive numbering is impracticable; but in business thoroughfares and in suburban streets every building should have a distinguishing number. There is a great virtue in the American system of numbering houses, but it is doubtful if it could be so far over to such heights of mathematical efficiency in this country. No. 1 First Avenue, 20th Street, may not have so romantic a flavour as Empire House, Eastcheap, but at least it provides the traveller with a sure direction to his destination.

[illegible]

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are illiterate has increased from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of illiterate people in the world is expected to increase to 1.8 billion by the year 2015. The number of illiterate people in the world is expected to increase to 2.1 billion by the year 2020. The number of illiterate people in the world is expected to increase to 2.4 billion by the year 2025. The number of illiterate people in the world is expected to increase to 2.7 billion by the year 2030. The number of illiterate people in the world is expected to increase to 3.0 billion by the year 2035. The number of illiterate people in the world is expected to increase to 3.3 billion by the year 2040. The number of illiterate people in the world is expected to increase to 3.6 billion by the year 2045. The number of illiterate people in the world is expected to increase to 3.9 billion by the year 2050. The number of illiterate people in the world is expected to increase to 4.2 billion by the year 2055. The number of illiterate people in the world is expected to increase to 4.5 billion by the year 2060. The number of illiterate people in the world is expected to increase to 4.8 billion by the year 2065. The number of illiterate people in the world is expected to increase to 5.1 billion by the year 2070. The number of illiterate people in the world is expected to increase to 5.4 billion by the year 2075. The number of illiterate people in the world is expected to increase to 5.7 billion by the year 2080. The number of illiterate people in the world is expected to increase to 6.0 billion by the year 2085. The number of illiterate people in the world is expected to increase to 6.3 billion by the year 2090. The number of illiterate people in the world is expected to increase to 6.6 billion by the year 2095. The number of illiterate people in the world is expected to increase to 6.9 billion by the year 2100.

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THE HARBOUR OF SINGAPORE.

WHERE EAST AND WEST MINGLE

(FROM A SINGAPORE CORRESPONDENT
OF "THE TIMES.")

The recent announcement of the First Lord of the Admiralty that the Imperial Government have decided to build a naval base on the island of Singapore has directed public attention towards that wonderful harbour, where miles of smooth water, protected by islands, lead up to the sheltered roadstead in which countless ships can lie untroubled by the storms and squalls which vex the tropical seas.

Round the harbour, chosen deliberately by the genius of Stamford Raffles a hundred years ago, there has grown up a great and fascinating city. It is the greatest trading centre of Middle Asia, and to it come innumerable native junks and sampans bringing the tin and rubber of Malaya, and all the varied produce of the archipelago. There come also the larger ships down from the China seas, with the silk, fruit, pottery, and rice of the Middle Kingdom, manufactured goods of Japan, and the vessels bringing boat and wood from Australia. This traffic has justified the wisdom of Stamford Raffles in insisting that Singapore should be a free port.

It is a wonderful sight to see the steamers surrounded by lighters and sampans crowded together a few hundred yards from the big wharves and great banking houses, and the ceaseless traffic to and fro loading and unloading freight. One feels, as at every step one takes in Singapore, the curious combination of East and West. Here human labour is abundant, the overflow of overcrowded China. Boatmen, half-naked, with their wide basket hats, stand urging forward with absurdly long oars their craft on the bows of which are painted large eyes that they may see their way. The heavy labour of these hosts of coolies goes on alongside the most modern marine machinery, just as the rich shaven and lathered curls of the crew of a steamer with Ford cars and the latest Rolls-Royces.

CULT OF FOOTBALL.

In the evening, when the great heat is over, one can watch this scene from the edge of the Padang, the great grass space running from the Cathedral and the main hotels to the edge of the seawall. Behind one is a dense crowd of Asiatics, and a small but dominant proportion of white clad Europeans may be watching an exciting football match. The teams may be European, Malay, Chinese, Eurasian, or mixed, and may speak any language from Portuguese to Tamil. The final of the Association Football League of the Singapore volunteers was played here, between the Chinese and Eurasian volunteer companies teams, just won by the former after an exciting match, enthusiastically and critically followed by a great crowd of all peoples and languages, all imbued with a thoroughly sporting spirit.

East and West certainly have met in Singapore, and the intense interest of the place lies in watching the working out of the results. Roughly speaking, two-thirds of the population of half a million is Chinese, and of the remaining third one-half is Malay and the other comprises a large proportion of Tamil and other Southern Indian coolies, the European community, some five thousand, and all the Arab, Armenian, Japanese and other Asiatics, and the Sikh police. Immigrants still pour in, and solid blocks of China are reproduced over large quarters of the city and in the picturesque little villages which spring up like mushrooms wherever the gardener can find a little stream.

TEMPLES AND POOLS.

From the oldest and most beautiful of the Chinese temples, where you must buy the useful crackers charged with gunpowder and hurl them to explode on the pavement and exorcise the devil before entering, you can walk a few hundred yards to the polo ground and hear about the chances of the club team in an approaching match in the Federated Malay States. The sacred cobras from the Buddhist temples still occasionally escape, and are captured in unhallooed drags. So it goes on. One is surrounded by unknown and by familiar things; yet they do meet, and the unifying influences of education, trade, and love of sport tend to draw them together.

How will it all end? Perhaps the solution may lie in realizing how this astonishing community has grown up. It owes its very existence to its geographical position. Its trade is seaborne, its huge markets are fed from the sea, and, like some of the great cosmopolitan cities of old, its interests are in trade, in peace, and in making money.

Here we are all immigrants together. A hundred years ago the island was practically uninhabited. No one has the sense of oppressed nationality; so a new Malayan nationality may grow up, as an American one has grown up in the United States, binding all the immigrants together, and moulded by the highest tradition of the Commonwealth of British nations, of which it should be no mean part. When one watches the football matches one feels very hopeful about it!

BRITAIN'S AIR FORCE.

INCREASE DECIDED UPON.

That a considerable increase in the Air Force is necessary was officially stated in the House of Lords on May 9th by the Marquis of Salisbury. The subject is at present being considered by a committee of which Lord Salisbury is chairman, and although definite conclusions have not been reached, some increase has been decided upon.

This statement was made in reply to the Earl of Birkenhead, who returned to the subject of the great air force being built up by France. We have an air strength of thirty-four squadrons, consisting of 305 machines, while France has 140 squadrons with 1,200 machines. In the old days, he said, we were not content with less than a two-Power naval strength. Now that the Air Force counts so much, he did not believe that the people of Great Britain would be content with anything less than a one-Power standard.

In his reply, Lord Salisbury said that while provision had been made in the present year's estimates for a strengthening of our Air Force, more would be required, and when final conclusions had been reached they would be immediately announced.

HONGKONG WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

HONGKONG, June 8th.

Since our last Report of the 1st inst., there has been a little more enquiry on the local market, but only a moderate business passing, mostly for cash delivery. Hongkong Banks have been the principal feature and show a substantial rise, due to the fall in Exchange.

The Stock Exchange was closed on Saturday last (King's Birthday).

The Shanghai market is practically unchanged.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks show a sharp advance on the week, closing with buyers at \$1,000 and sales reported at \$1,100. The latest cable quotation from London is \$125 (middle).

Marine and Fire Insurances.—Unions have firmed up to \$221. There are enquiries for North China at Tls. 138, Yangtszes at \$241 and Hongkong Firs at \$163.

Shipping.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats are wanted at \$40. Star Ferries have lapsed to a nominal quotation of \$48.

Deferred Indos fell away in the early part of the week to \$17 in London but have since rallied to \$18.

Refineries.—China Sugars remain steady at \$235. Malabars are offered at \$64.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves have been dealt in at \$170. Hongkong and Whampoa Docks are on offer at \$150. Hongkong Wharves at Tls. 200 and New Engineering at Tls. 81 are unaltered from last week.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—A good demand for Hongkong Lands has lifted the price to \$375, after sales at \$365 upwards. Humphreys Estates have asked for \$235. Kowloon Lands are on offer at \$80. Central Estates are on offer at \$140. Hongkong Hotels have buyers at \$26.35 and \$26.20 for the Old and New shares respectively.

Oils and Mining.—Shell Transports have come to business at \$1.6. A final dividend of 2/6 has just been declared. Rafts have been done at \$20. Langkats have declined to Tls. 311.

Electric Companies.—Hongkong Electric have been negotiated to a fair extent at \$31/311. Deals have been made in Hongkong Trams at \$21. China Lights are on offer at \$14 and \$11.60 for the Old and New shares respectively.

Cotton Mills.—Eves have been bought at Tls. 147 but close easier. Shanghai Cottons have been booked at the improved price of \$100 and continue in request. Orientals have changed hands up to Tls. 91.

Miscellaneous.—Green Island Cements were placed at \$221 but at the close sellers prevailed at \$25. Hongkong Ropes have been put through at \$221. Hongkong Realty have come to business at \$21 and \$26.5. There are buyers of Peak Trams at \$11. Union Waterboats at \$18. Watsons at \$194. Wm. Powells at \$211. Canton Iers at \$9.80 and Sinceres at \$121.

Forward Settlement Days.—26th June (Tuesday), 27th July (Friday), and 27th August (Monday), 1923.

Exchange.—The T.T. selling rate on London to day is 2/21 and on Shanghai 7/2.

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RUBBER SMUGGLING.

NEW REGULATIONS.

The numbers of prosecutions successfully brought by the police within recent weeks, against various parties for evasion, or attempted evasion of the tariff, are sufficient, the *Lat Pau* says, to indicate that rubber smuggling is an attractive and well organised occupation in the F.M.S. and unfederated States. The convictions in Kedah serve to bear out the inference that certain customs officers are not unaware of this illicit dealing. The rubber, almost all of it, was discovered in the Customs Yard.

We observe that new rules under the Export of Rubber (Restriction) Ordinances are published in the *Strait Government Gazette*, relating to the importation of rubber. They provide that no rubber shall be imported into the Settlements of Singapore or Penang on any other than a vessel of more than 50 tons, except between the hours of 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. Districts into which rubber may be discharged are designated, that for Singapore being between the left bank of the Kallang River and the West Mole. No rubber can be imported by vessels under 50 tons, until a permit has been obtained. The permit will not be issued unless an official document is produced showing that the rubber has passed through the Customs, in the case of rubber imported from the Colony or any Malay State under British Protection or of a port clearance, if imported from elsewhere.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

June 8th, 1923.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banks	\$ 1 00 sa.
Canton Insurances	\$ 555 sa.
Union Insurances	\$ 221 b.
Hongkong Fire Insurances	\$ 4 6 b.
Hongkong Lands	\$ 371 sa.
Hongkong Hotels	\$ 26.35 b.
Ewo Cotton Mills	Tls. 14 09 b.
Shanghai Cottons	Tls. 10 b.
Orientals	Tls. 6.10 b.
Cements	\$ 29 sa. & a.
Hongkong Ropes	\$ 421 sa.
Dairy Farms	\$ 251 sa.
Waterboats	\$ 18 b.
Watsons	\$ 18 1/2 (18) sa.
Hongkong Electric	\$ 311 sa.
Hongkong Trams	\$ 23 sa.

b—buyers; s—sellers; sa—sales.

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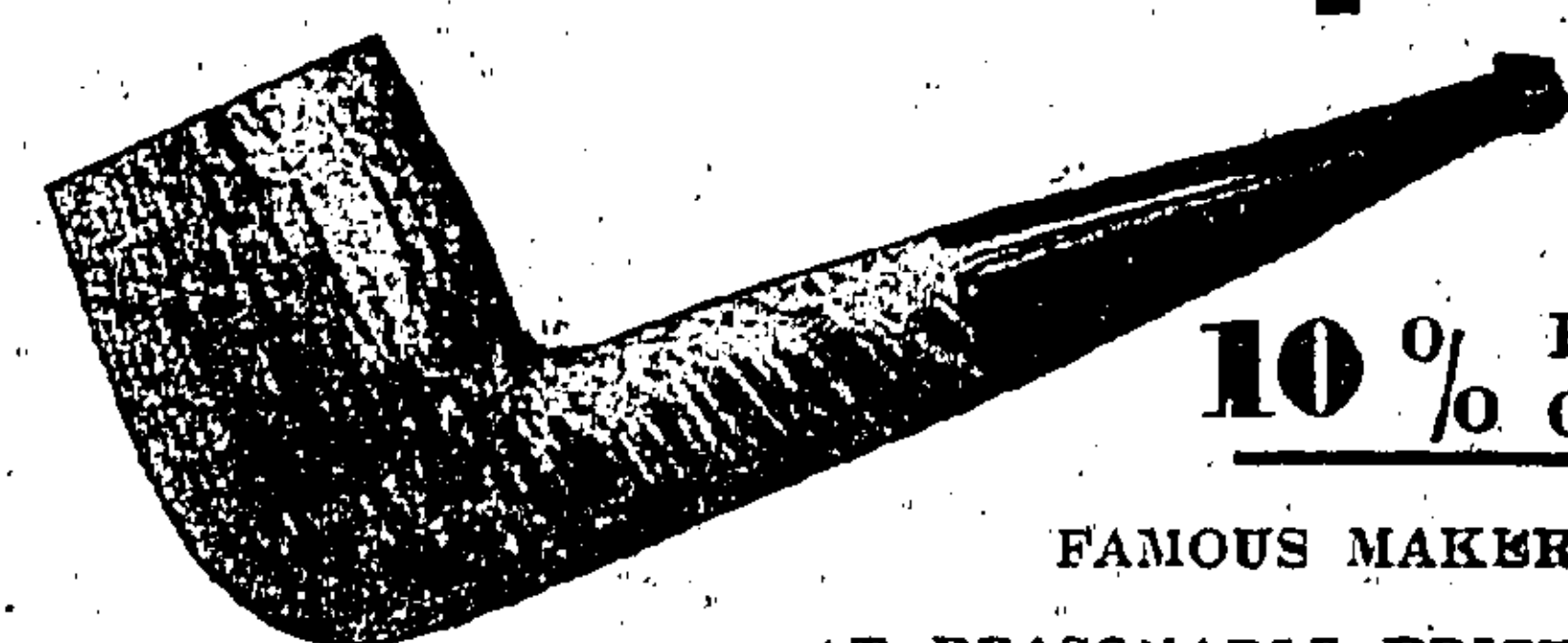
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IMPECUNIOSITY OF CHINA AN OLD CLIENT'S NEW OFFER

[FROM "THE TIMES" CORRESPONDENT
AT PEKING.]

PEKING, May 2nd.

China's impecuniosity has brought an old client into the field in the person of Mr. Crisp, who acquired financial fame in 1912 by defying the consortium, not to mention the British Government, and by arranging to issue Chinese Loan on the London market. Objections to that transaction were that the loan was insufficiently secured (the consortium subsequently made the security good by reorganizing the Salt Gabelle under foreign control) while the proceeds went to the Chinese unconditionally.

The policy of the old consortium, renewed in the new consortium, and backed by the interested Powers, is to restrict lending to China, except on such security as will obviate any necessity in the future to exert pressure to obtain payment; and to supervise expenditure in order that funds may not be squandered. It has been thoroughly established that unconditional spending is damaging to China from all points of view, and it is the object of the Powers interested, through the agency of their nominated banking group, composing the consortium, to prevent such action.

The Chinese Government, however, for obvious reasons, hate all restrictions, and only when highly chastened by extreme necessity they have recently approached the consortium for advances pending negotiations for a serious transaction. Broadly, the condition of the consortium are the general consolidation of the whole of the unsecured floating debt and the placing of railway finance on a sound footing. The manner in which this can be done has already been indicated in *The Times*, and should a settlement on these lines be arranged the Government would be freed from liabilities and guaranteed a moderate but sufficient income for the future. Such a settlement, however, would be a business transaction designed to relieve China from her present insolvency and to safeguard her as far as possible from future backsliding.

It is, therefore, unfortunate that Mr. Crisp should now be willing to intervene and encourage Chinese expenditure of foreign money obtainable for present need, regardless of the urgent need for a general consolidation. The only security available apart from an increase of the Customs tariff, sanctioned in principle at the Washington Conference, is the Customs surplus, at present hypothecated for domestic loans. These loans are held by native banking and mercantile interests, and any diversion of the funds allocated to their service would have disastrous results. Any small loan made by nationals of any single country can only add to the existing difficulties. The settlement required must be an international affair, in which all the interested Powers are concerned.

During the past few days there has been much military movement of a disquieting character, and the popular belief is that another struggle is pending between Chang Tso Lin and the Chihli War Lords. It is difficult to believe that in present circumstances the protagonists of last spring can engage each other, and obviously there can be no question of financing the Government by Mr. Crisp or by anybody else whilst there is a possibility of the resumption of civil war.

THE DEFERRED BOXER INDEMNITIES.

The Boxer Indemnities are due to thirteen nations plus a small sum of international claims. The German and Austrian shares, amounting to about one-fifth the total, was cancelled in 1917. The Dutch, Spanish and Swedish shares are being paid regularly, while the international claims have been entirely wiped out. The deferred amounts, states the Bureau of Economic Information, belong to eight different nations, as follows:—Great Britain, £11,896,437; U.S.A., \$2,517,950; France, 215,033,201; Italy, 25,882,048; Russia, 227,019,407; Japan, 27,688,387; Belgium, 21,874,910; Portugal, 230,286—a total of £71,833,476, or, less Russian share, £44,834,000.

Postponement of payment took place on December 1st, 1917, and ended November 30th, 1922. In the case of Russia, only about one-third of her share (equivalent to 10 per cent. of the total due all countries) was deferred in 1917, but in 1920 the remaining two-thirds were also suspended, and 1922 the resumption of payments of the Russian share was indefinitely postponed. The American share outstanding does not include the portion remitted to China for educational purposes. The amounts to be paid after resumption in 1922 are:—

Country.	Amount.	Due Dec. 1922.	Due Dec. 1923.
Great Britain	£11,896,437	£1,189,643	£1,189,643
U.S.A.	\$2,517,950	\$251,795	\$251,795
France	215,033,201	21,503,320	21,503,320
Italy	25,882,048	2,588,204	2,588,204
Japan	27,688,387	2,768,838	2,768,838
Belgium	21,874,910	2,187,491	2,187,491
Portugal	230,286	23,028	23,028
Russia	227,019,407	22,701,940	22,701,940

(Continued at foot of next column.)

SINGAPORE BROKER'S JEWELS.

JUDGMENT FOR WIFE.

The reserved judgment in this case, mentioned in yesterday's *Daily Press* was given by the Court on May 7th. Mr. Justice Lush recalled that the proceedings, which were brought by the husband, concerned the ownership of seven articles of jewellery of the value of £5,000, which he said they were being detained by his wife, and asked for an order for delivery up of them to him.

Although in form an appeal from Mr. Justice Bray, it was really an appeal against the decision of the master, the case being under Section 17 of the Married Women's Property Act, 1882. In the opinion of the Court this was not a case to which the section mentioned was intended to apply. The Married Women's Property Act for the first time placed a wife on terms of complete equality with her husband as regards all rights in property and the right to make contracts. When the proceedings were instituted the husband and wife were living apart, and divorce proceedings at the suit of the wife were pending. The husband's claim was a claim of detinue in respect of seventeen jewels. Obviously this brought in a serious conflict of evidence. It was a claim the husband was by law entitled to make. An action of detinue had been treated as an action of tort. Section 12 of the Married Women's Property Act. In his Lordship's opinion, whenever it was apparent that a husband and wife were at arms' length, and not living together, and at the suit of the wife there was a strong conflict of evidence, this action ought not to be applied, but the judge should direct the suit to be tried before a jury. This Court had now to decide on what grounds the master probably decided the case, and for his part he had no doubt he decided on the principle that the onus was upon Mrs. Penny to show that each article separately was given to her, and if she failed in that the husband should succeed. So that if the husband succeeded it would be not by the weight of his evidence—which, in his Lordship's opinion, had no weight—but by the weakness of Mrs. Penny's evidence.

His Lordship then reviewed the evidence in detail, and pronounced that of Mr. Penny to be the evidence of an unreliable witness upon whom it was quite impossible to rely and was uncorroborated. Mrs. Penny, on the other hand, had been scrupulously careful before she declared that a particular jewel had been given to her by her husband, and his Lordship was convinced her evidence was quite reliable. She kept a diary for years, which had been used in support of the version she gave, and he was satisfied the diary was a truthful one. He dealt with the jewels separately, observing, with regard to the Chinese belt, that the husband said he did not give it to his wife, because European ladies did not wear that sort of thing, whereas Mrs. Penny said that it was given to her, and had made the record in her diary on April 3rd, 1917—her birthday: "Gave me lovely gold belt, fit for Queen of Sheba."

Mr. Justice Lush further gave as the reason why Mr. Penny was spending money extravagantly on jewels that in 1915 he became partner in a firm of stockbrokers and acquired a considerable income. On his own showing, in 1920 he spent £5,000 or more on jewels, and himself said that he gave his wife lavish presents, and he said he would have given her more but she persuaded him to invest the money instead. The Court was of opinion that, with regard to the jewels now in dispute, they were the property of the wife. The appeal would, therefore, be allowed, and Mr. Penny must pay the costs incurred before the master and the judge below, and in the appeal.

Mr. Cartwright, for the husband, said he was instructed to ask for leave to appeal.

Mr. Justice Lush said the Court felt they ought not to encourage the step, and would not grant the application.

There was, however, nothing to prevent Mr. Penny going to the Court of Appeal if he thought fit.

LOANS NOT DEFINITELY SECURED.

It may be useful to note the foreign loans of China that are not secured on any definite security. These are as regards totals in Chinese currency as follows:—

Great Britain, \$25,204,450; United States, \$22,128,299; France, \$29,718,240; Japan, \$14,249,114; Russia, \$367,501; Belgium, \$164,979; Denmark, \$104,380; Italy, \$68,000; Holland, \$69,806; a total of \$220,432,231. There are also the Austrian loans, \$65,090,810, and German loans, \$2,231,050.

U.S. PURCHASES OF CHINESE COTTON.

The *Manchester Guardian Commercial*, the Shanghai correspondent, writing in the current issue, says:—"The old order Club took place last night. The affair changed, yielding place to new." We are living in special times. During the past few months the Shanghai merchant has experienced a crop of surprises—record prices for many articles, scarcity of goods in the interior, and a host of other interesting and vexatious incidents. All this Brunswick Studio Orchestra, whilst dancing and vespertine incidents, probably will pale before the extraordinary fact that the United States has been purchasing Chinese raw cotton—unheard-of thing in the whole of the history of the cotton trade of China. Producers die hard in this world, but the prejudice of the American manufacturer against the employment of Chinese cotton for spinning purposes appears to be going. Very few people are aware of the work done in the States by a local cotton merchant in bringing before American millowners the importance of Chinese cotton as a substitute for American in spinning. A good many, when they learnt of the object of Mr. A. B. Rosenfeld's mission to the United States last September, were inclined to scoff at the idea. The attitude of the millowners when approached did not inspire much hope, though it was pointed out to them that the spinning quality of the seven-eighths to 1 in. Chinese staple would answer for the 20's. In the words of Goldsmith, "These who came to scoff have remained to pray." A great deal, of course, depends at present on the verdict of the American textile manufacturers. Should the cotton manufacturers their requirements, there is no doubt that we shall see the introduction of a very big factor in the Shanghai market, on stepping Japan in the rush to buy supplies. It must be admitted that the high price of American cotton has induced the American buyers to take the present chance. There is a difference to-day of 3½ to 4 cents gold per lb. between the two grades. The situation is pregnant with great possibilities, possibly not this season, but in future ones.

EGGS TO BE MARKED IN ENGLAND.

Provisions of Sir William Bird's Bill for amending the Merchandise Marks Acts, 1887 to 1911, by requiring the marking of imported agricultural products, were debated by a Standing Committee of the House of Commons on May 3rd.

Mr. Pridmore moved the omission of the subsection which prohibits the importation of eggs unless each egg is indelibly marked with a clear indication of the country in which the eggs were produced or with the word "imported."

Mr. Pridmore said he could not accept the amendment. They wanted to get a fair value for a fresh British egg as a fresh British egg, no more and no less.

Mr. Hope Simpson said if they interfered with the importation of eggs they would, *ipso facto*, interfere with the trade in photographic plates and with the glove industry in Somerset, in connection with which dried eggs and liquid eggs were respectively employed. We imported last year twenty-three thousand tons of this liquid egg from China.

Mr. Cautley, in resisting the amendment, said the egg trade in this country was suffering from an immense amount of fraud. It was with the greatest difficulty that in London itself one could make certain of buying a fresh egg. The Bill was designed entirely with a view to putting an end to that fraud.

The amendment was rejected by 23 votes to 10.

EGGS FROM CHINA.

Mr. Hope Simpson asked the Minister of Health whether dried eggs imported from China were liable to contain zinc oxide derived from the zinc plates on which the eggs were dried; whether large quantities of these dried eggs were excluded from the United States of America on that account; and whether his department would take steps to ensure that dried eggs imported into this country were free from deleterious ingredients and were suitable for use in the preparation of foodstuffs.

Mr. N. Chamberlain (Minister of Health): I have no information as to the first two parts of the question; I am having inquiries made.

When Mr. Justice Romer took his seat in a Chancery Court, on April 27th, a disappointed litigant, whose name was given as Arthur Henry Ravenhill, suddenly threw two or three handfuls of money at him. The man was sternly rebuked by his lordship, and committed to Brixton Prison for contempt of court.

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB FIRST NIGHT SWIMMING FETE.

The first night swimming fete of the season at the Victoria Recreation Club took place last night. The affair was as successful as any held last year, and went off without a hitch. A large number of people attended, and the entries for the swimming events were numerous, whilst the events themselves were keenly contested. Lively music was discoursed throughout the evening by the Brunswick Studio Orchestra, whilst dancing and vespertine incidents, probably will pale before the extraordinary fact that the United States has been purchasing Chinese raw cotton—unheard-of thing in the whole of the history of the cotton trade of China. Producers die hard in this world, but the prejudice of the American manufacturer against the employment of Chinese cotton for spinning purposes appears to be going. Very few people are aware of the work done in the States by a local cotton merchant in bringing before American millowners the importance of Chinese cotton as a substitute for American in spinning. A good many, when they learnt of the object of Mr. A. B. Rosenfeld's mission to the United States last September, were inclined to scoff at the idea. The attitude of the millowners when approached did not inspire much hope, though it was pointed out to them that the spinning quality of the seven-eighths to 1 in. Chinese staple would answer for the 20's. In the words of Goldsmith, "These who came to scoff have remained to pray." A great deal, of course, depends at present on the verdict of the American textile manufacturers. Should the cotton manufacturers their requirements, there is no doubt that we shall see the introduction of a very big factor in the Shanghai market, on stepping Japan in the rush to buy supplies. It must be admitted that the high price of American cotton has induced the American buyers to take the present chance. There is a difference to-day of 3½ to 4 cents gold per lb. between the two grades. The situation is pregnant with great possibilities, possibly not this season, but in future ones.

The results of the races were as follows:—Two lengths handicap for ladies.—1st, Miss R. Kitchell, 34.4secs.; 2nd, Miss M. Blunsdon, 42secs.; 3rd, Miss T. May, 43.4secs.

Two lengths handicap for girls.—1st, Miss P. Hunt, 51.3secs.; 2nd, Miss H. George, 52secs.; 3rd, Miss D. Spanton, 52.5secs.

Final members, two lengths handicap.—1st, E. Jordan, 35secs.; 2nd, J. Kent, 36.4secs.

Final boys, two lengths handicap.—1st, K. Wilson, 31.2.5secs.; 2nd, W. U'phart, 30secs.

High dive.—1st, A. Kitchell, 7.3 pts.; 2nd, T. L. Knight; 3rd, G. A. Jack.

Services Race, two lengths handicap.—1st, P. Brownhill, 35secs.; 2nd, L. Wood, 31.5secs.

One length team race.—1st, D. Lyon's team; 2nd, C. R. Logan's team.

Mixed nominations.—1st, Miss Kitchell and A. A. R. Botello.

A polo match brought the evening's events to a successful conclusion:—

The officers were:—

Comptroller: Mr. R. H. B. Mitchell. Mr. P. W. Ramsay, Mr. S. A. Marnell.

Stables: Mr. A. A. Alves, Mr. R. C. Wicheh, Mr. G. W. Sewell.

Time-keepers: Mr. A. E. Alves, Mr. T. Meek, Mr. G. T. May, Mr. E. T. Crocker.

Hon. Treasurer: Mr. A. E. S. Alves.

Hon. Secretary: Mr. R. C. Wicheh.

SPORT

INTERPORT RIFLE MATCH.

HONGKONG THE WINNERS.

All the scores are now to hand in connection with the Far Eastern Rifle Shooting match between Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore and Penang and the result is a very fine win for the Hongkong team by 57 points above the second best team, Shanghai. Penang came third in the list, nearly 100 points behind the Northern team, whilst Singapore brings up the rear, 54 points behind Penang.

The results are as follows:—
1—Hongkong 956 95.6 per mark.
2—Shanghai 929 92.9
3—Penang 857 85.7
4—Singapore 783 78.3

Each team consisted of twelve men, the ten best scores to count. The shoot had to take place between the 15th and the 30th of May.

TENNIS.

"A" DIVISION LEAGUE MATCH.

C.R.C. & CLUB DE RECREIO.

A league match between the Chinese Recreation Club and the Club de Recreio in the "A" Division of the Tennis League was played off on Thursday on the ground of the first mentioned Club. The match resulted in a win for the Chinese by 57 games to 42.

Scores:—
M. P. Lo and M. H. Lo lost to Yvanovitch and Pinna, 5-6; lost to Marques and Assumpcao, 5-6; beat Sousa and Ribeiro, 7-4.

Lai Tam Sze and Wong Po Keung beat Yvanovitch and Pinna, 7-4; beat Marques and Assumpcao, 5-3; beat Sousa and Ribeiro, 8-3.

Hung Ho Chiu and Lau Fook Ling lost to Yvanovitch and Pinna, 2-9; lost to Marques and Assumpcao, 5-6; beat Sousa and Ribeiro, 10-1.

THE SITUATION AT SHIKWAN.

YUNNANESE TAKE OFFENSIVE.

The *Canton Daily News* says it has ascertained from authentic sources that the Yunnanese troops evacuated Shikwan under orders from the officers in command, in order to concentrate at a point previously indicated. The Yunnanese troops, having been now reinforced, are now taking the offensive and are pressing the invaders back by the way they came. The railway is now working overtime in transporting troops and military supplies up the line. With the advantage of being in possession of the railway and the experience of having fought in the same locality before, there will be no doubt that the Yunnanese troops will succeed in riding the province of these northern invaders, who are no fighters in mountainous countries, especially in these hot summer days of the South, to which they are unaccustomed.

Our contemporary also says: "Not forgetting the brave work done by the government troops in the present East River campaign, which resulted in the capture of Peking and Waiyung, Dr. Sun Yat-sen has sent word back to General Heng, asking that he should be given money to send to him so as to have it distributed among the brave fighters in recognition of their valuable services to the Government."

A SHOCKING TRAGEDY.**EUROPEAN POLICE SERGEANT ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.****SHOT THROUGH THE HEAD ON THE POLICE RANGE.**

Lance-Sergeant Michael Alexander Cole, of the Hongkong Police Force, was accidentally shot through the head by Sergeant Askew, yesterday shortly after two o'clock, whilst undergoing a course of instruction at the Police revolver range in Kennedy Road. A motor ambulance was sent for immediately and the unfortunate Police Sergeant was removed to the Government Civil Hospital, but to all appearances he had expired long before the hospital was reached. In fact it is thought that he died almost instantaneously.

From the accounts given of the very sad occurrence, it appears that Sergeant Cole was assisting Sergeant Carpenter at the range in the instruction of a number of European Police Sergeants, who were undergoing a course in revolver shooting. Cole, who was quite an experienced man with the revolver, was at the moment instructing Sergeant Askew personally. He took his revolver from him, opened the cylinder and shook out into his hand what he must have apparently thought to be six live rounds of ammunition, whereas he shook out only five. He closed the cylinder and handed it back to Askew. He then stood directly in front of Askew, who held the revolver up, pointed directly at Cole's head. Cole in the meantime giving his pupil instruction as to the correct method in the pulling of the trigger. Askew pulled the trigger a number of times and then the live round went off and entered Sergeant Cole's right eye. He collapsed unconscious at once.

The shocking tragedy has naturally cast quite a gloom over the Central Station. When the sad news was first telephoned to the Station practically all the senior members at Headquarters were away attending the funeral of the late Chief Chinese Detective Inspector. Mr. Burroughs (Assistant Superintendent of Police) was, however, at the Station, and he and several other members of the Force went at once to the Range, and later to the Hospital. It was at first reported that Sergeant Cole had been wounded, but no details were given and his colleagues were hopeful and optimistic. Shortly afterwards, a further message was telephoned through telling of the fatality.

The deceased Sergeant joined the Hongkong Police Force last November, coming direct from the disbanded Royal Irish Constabulary to Hongkong. Although his service in Hongkong has been brief he was an exceedingly popular younger member of the Force and, as an Inspector described him yesterday afternoon, "he was one of the most likeable men recruited to the Force within recent times." He was 30 years of age and first joined the Royal Irish Constabulary in 1910 where his devotion to duty was quickly recognised and at the time of the disbanding of the famous body of men he had been a Sergeant for some considerable period. During the war he saw active service with the Irish Guards and was finally demobilised as a first Lieutenant in the Royal Irish Fusiliers. He is a native of Lifford, County Antrim, Ireland, where his mother at present resides.

THIRTY PANAMA HATS IN PAWN.**A CLANSMAN'S KINDNESS ABUSED.**

A foki employed at a shop at No. 154, Queen's Road Central, was charged before Mr. Lindell, yesterday morning, with the larceny of 30 hats the property of his employer.

Sergeant Shannon said the defendant was arrested while leaving his employer's shop with two Panama hats tucked under his coat. When he was searched a number of pawn tickets were found on him and these showed that since the 15th of May he had stolen no fewer than 30 hats from time to time and pawned them at 16 different pawn shops.

The defendant was a clansman of the shop-keeper and, referring to this, the Magistrate said the defendant had abused the hospitality of his clansman and asked him if he did not feel ashamed of himself.

The foki promised to turn over a new leaf if given a chance.

The Magistrate very leniently bound him over in the sum of \$50 to be called up for sentence within six months.

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG. CONGREGATION FOR CONFERRING DEGREES.**GRADUATES IN MEDICINE, ENGINEERING AND ARTS.**

The twelfth Congregation of the University of Hongkong was held yesterday afternoon, when the Chancellor (H.E. the Governor Sir R. E. Stubbs, K.C.M.G.) conferred degrees in Medicine, Engineering, and Arts upon students.

Amongst those who graduated in Arts was Miss Rachel Mary Margaret Irving, daughter of the Director of Education in Hongkong (the Hon. Mr. E. A. Irving).

Lady Stubbs, accompanied by H.E.'s Private Secretary (Mr. Eric Rice) witnessed the proceedings from the body of the hall. Commodore and Mrs. Grace were also among those present.

At 3 p.m. a procession consisting of members of the Court, Council, Senate, and Staff of the University, entered the hall and took their seats on the platform. The order of the procession was as follows:—

His Excellency the Chancellor, the MacBarron; the Vice-Chancellor, the Acting Treasurer, the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, the Dean of the Faculty of Engineering, the Dean of the Faculty of Arts, the Acting Registrar, the Bishop of Victoria, Hon. Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, C.M.G., C.B.E., Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, K.C., C.B.E., Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, C.B.E., Hon. Mr. H. T. Jackson, Hon. Mr. E. A. Irving, Hon. Mr. H. H. Kowal, Hon. Mr. Chan Sin Ki, Mr. Ho Koon Tong, Dr. R. M. Gibson, Rev. T. W. Pearce, O.B.E., LL.D., Mr. Ho Kwong, Mr. S. W. Tso, Mr. H. B. L. Dowling, Mr. Mok Kon Sang, Prof. F. A. Redmond, Mr. J. R. Wood, Prof. M. H. Roffey, Prof. G. T. Byrne, Prof. L. Forster, Prof. R. K. Simpson, Dr. G. M. Harrison, Prof. J. L. Shellshar, Dr. C. W. McKenny, Dr. W. V. M. Koch, Dr. G. E. Aubrey, Dr. H. Baloun, Mr. J. Ring, Rev. C. B. Shanna, Mr. R. W. Barney, Rev. J. Romanis Lee, Mr. D. W. Morley, Mr. Lai Hsi Chai, Dr. J. Fenton, and Mr. Au Tai Tin.

H.E. the Chancellor declared the Congregation open, and the following graduates were presented by the Deans of their respective Faculties:—

MEDICINE.
Tsoi Tung Ming and Yui Man Kwong.

ENGINEERING.
Abdely Tyebje Barani, Edison Calatoni, Hu Yu Tsen, Mohamedbhai Abdol Kyum, Lau Kui Cho, Frederico Prata, Hidetoshi Tanimura, Teng Cheh Cheh.

ARTS.
Cheng Hsih Ting, Chu Kwang Tai, Chu Koi Kan, Dong Tse Hsuan, Hu Ping Tsai, Miss Rachel Mary Margaret Irving, Kuo Cho, James Ko Kan Wing, Mr. Alan Khan, Ichiji Kuribayashi, Low Ngiong Ing, Pao Te Cheng, Pu Dian Ching, Tam Cheuk Huen, Wu Tan Zin, Yeh Tok Ee, Yin Chung Yu.

H.E. the Chancellor then declared the Congregation closed.

THE LATE POLICE INSPECTOR HAU HANG.**YESTERDAY'S FUNERAL.**

The funeral of the late Chief Chinese Detective Inspector of the Hongkong Police Force (Mr. Hau Hang), who died on Tuesday evening, at the age of 62 years, took place yesterday afternoon, and the large numbers who took part in the funeral ceremony which was typically Chinese in character, eloquently testified to the respect in which the deceased was held. The streets through which the cortege passed from Hollywood Road to Queen's Road, were lined with large crowds of Chinese, and at many points it was impossible to move through the throng. The Police Force naturally took a big part in the cortege, being represented by contingents comprising 14 European Sergeants, 20 Indians, 30 Chinese constables in uniform, 30 Chinese detectives in plain clothes, and about 20 district watchmen. Amongst the senior officers of the Police present were: Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe (Captain Superintendent), Mr. P. P. J. Woodhouse, C.I.E. (Deputy Superintendent), Mr. T. H. King (Director of Criminal Intelligence), Mr. J. H. Kerr (Second Assistant Superintendent of Police), and Mr. C. G. Perdue (Assistant Director of Criminal Intelligence), Chief Inspector R. Macdonald, Chief Detective Inspector J. Grant and a number of other Inspectors.

The funeral took place at the Coffee Plantation Cemetery, Causeway Bay. The procession was quite an impressive sight, being in its length and in display such as is seldom seen except when Chinese of wealth and distinction are borne to their last resting place. Most of the paraphernalia came from the different guilds and commercial societies to whom the late Inspector must often have rendered service in the performance of his duties during his thirty years' career in the Force. About 30 or 40 of these guilds were represented at the funeral. The late Mr. Hau Hang's belt, helmet, sword and whistle were carried on the customary stand used for the conveyance of the photo of the deceased. The stand was illuminated. There were a large number of wreaths, including several from the various Departments at Police Headquarters.

THE CATHOLIC UNION CLUB.**CELEBRATION OF ITS SILVER JUBILEE.****A RECORD OF GOOD SERVICE.**

The Catholic Union Club celebrated yesterday, its twenty-fifth anniversary. In the morning the Rt. Rev. Bishop Pozzoni held a high mass at the Cathedral for the prosperity of the Club. This was followed by a breakfast at the Club, of which 150 members partook. In the evening a concert was held on the Club premises, a very enjoyable programme being provided by a number of members, assisted by lady friends. To-day at noon there is to be a luncheon to the Catholic Clergy and to prominent members of the community. At this gathering the unveiling ceremony will take place of the photograph of the late President of the Club, Mr. James Daniel Oman, who at the time of his death early in the present year had been president for 15 years. In the evening a soiree will be held.

Addressing the audience at last night's musicals, the President of the Club, Mr. F. H. Barnes, said that 25 years ago a small group of young men, imbued with the idea of spreading devotion to the Sacred Heart of Jesus, banded themselves together and founded the first league of the Apostleship of Prayer. A number of the men in the Colony, realising at the time the want of a kindred institution in order to foster the spirit of the league, formed a club with the name of the Catholic Union Club. The promoters were encouraged in their efforts by the late Bishop Pozzoni, and in the founding of the Union the late Father Gabaradi took a very active part, and accepted the duties of its spiritual director.

The Catholic Union was founded for Catholics generally and the only condition of admission, at that time, was that members of the Club had to be members of the Apostleship of Prayer. The religious character of the Club was maintained right up to the year 1908, when its status was changed from a purely religious club to a social club. This change did not materially alter the outlook of its activities, for in all Catholic activities the members of the Union had taken a prominent part and made its influence felt. Apart from its religious character, the Catholic Union had much to do in moulding the character of a number of the younger men of that time, who to-day were zealous citizens. In every way it was quite safe to say that the Catholic Union had justified its existence, and no doubt the founders, who were now in the autumn of their lives, were pleased to see that their labours of 25 years ago had borne good fruit. The present-day members had not forgotten their goal services, but had shown tangible appreciation of them by electing the founders' life-members of the Club. Their present Bishop was their present patron, and he was certainly most kind, in many ways to the governing council and to the various committees. He had always been very keenly interested in the development of the Club. (Applauds.)

The following was the programme of the concert:—March (selected) by the Societade Philharmonica under the conductorship of Mr. A. J. M. Rodriguez; song ("Thora"), Mr. L. E. Remedios, accompanied by Mr. F. P. Sequenza; selection ("Nabuccodonosor") by the Societade Philharmonica under the conductorship of Mr. A. J. M. Rodriguez; address by Bishop Pozzoni; waltz ("L'Amicizia"), Fr. A. Rignanti; song ("Go Sweet Angel"), Miss C. N. Hyndman, accompanied by Mrs. Maria Hyndman Gonvalves; ("Celeste Aida"), Mr. E. G. Aquino, accompanied by Rev. Fr. A. Rignanti; selection ("Faust") by "The Nightmares" under the conductorship of Rev. Fr. A. Rignanti; jazz music ("Georgia Rose") by the Brunswick Studio Dance Orchestra; "God save the King."

CRUELTY TO CHICKENS.

A Chinese was charged at the Magistrate's, yesterday morning, before Mr. Lindell with cruelty to chickens and with offering a bribe to a constable. The constable said he stopped the defendant outside the Central Market when he was carrying two crates, which were overcrowded with fowls, and had no matting in the bottom. When he arrested him the defendant offered him 40 cents as tea money.

The Magistrate dismissed the charge of bribery as he considered the evidence to be unsatisfactory. The charge of cruelty to chickens was proved and imposed a fine of \$3.

THE CHINESE SWEEPSTAKE CASE.**YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.**

The arbitration at the Chinese Club to decide who is the rightful owner of the ticket which won the first prize in the Chinese Club Sweepstake on the last Hongkong Derby was continued yesterday evening.

Mr. Sydney Quinn continued his evidence. Examined by Mr. Zeitlyn he stated that he sold "Chik" the ticket No. 3073 in the Hongkong office of the China Specie Bank. Chik had just told him that he won about three hundred dollars at ma cheuk the night before, and witness suggested to him that he might try his luck again, and buy a Chinese Club Sweepstake ticket. He acquiesced, and purchased ticket 3073. There were in the room at the time a Shanghai friend of Chik's, and Mui Tok, who had come in to the Bank in connection with a couple of Bank drafts. Mui Tok bought the next ticket in the book, 3078. Witness afterwards discovered that he had lost the counterfoils of the tickets. He communicated the fact to the Secretary of the Club, and the latter stated that it did not matter so long as he knew the purchasers of the tickets, and forwarded the cheque for the purchase money in due course.

Witness afterwards went up to Shanghai, arriving there on March 2nd. He contrived to see Mr. Chik in connection with some loans on the China Specie Bank issued through him. He was finally successful in obtaining an interview, after one or two failures. At the time witness was acting chief manager of the Bank, which was then in liquidation. The loans mentioned amounted to some thousands of dollars, and he told Chik that some of the names in which he had issued those loans were believed by the Bank to be fictitious, and if they were, then he was criminally liable. Chik said he would personally vouch for everyone of the names, though, witness added, it had since been ascertained that a number of the names were fictitious. After talking business, the subject of conversation turned to the Sweepstake, and Chik said he had a ticket. He asked witness when he was going down to Hongkong again, and Quinn replied by the next boat. Thereupon Chik asked him to take his ticket down with him in case he won anything. It was not true that he told Chik that the race was to be run in a few days' time, neither was it true that when Chik asked for his ticket back the next day, his name had been freshly written in. Replying to further questions from Mr. Zeitlyn, witness stated that Chik was personally indebted to the China Specie Bank for about \$90,000, and was so at the present time. The ticket he received from Chik was ticket No. 3073.

When the Court resumed at 9 o'clock Mr. Alabaster opened the cross-examination of the witness and asked him why no evidence had been tendered as to the interview he had with the President of the Club, Dr. Kwan, on his return from Shanghai. The witness made an indefinite reply.

Mr. Alabaster: Can you explain why your Counsel omitted to ask you any questions about this?

Mr. Zeitlyn object d to the question. Mr. Alabaster: I am entitled to ask him this. The interruption was unnecessary and I will ask you not to make unnecessary interruptions. (To the witness): Did you tell Dr. Kwan you did not know who had bought ticket 3066?

Witness: I told him that when I was in Shanghai I did not know who bought 3066.

After further questions about this interview Mr. Alabaster asked the witness how it was he remembered so much detail about what happened on Christmas Eve but could give only a very brief account of this interview in March. The witness said that with regard to the first incident it all came back to him when he came home and saw the numbers of the tickets.

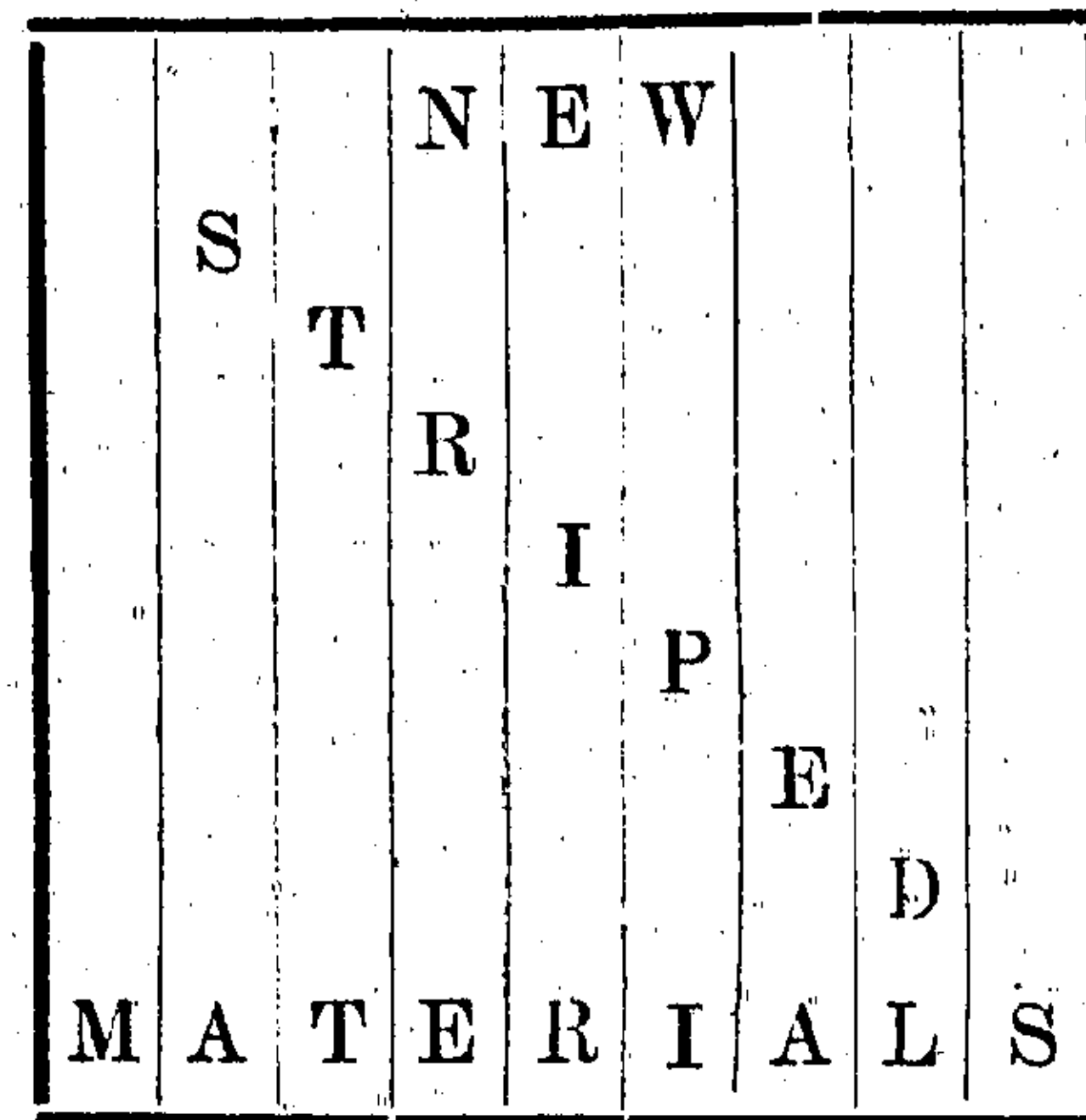
The witness declared when he received the ticket from Chik in Shanghai he had not seen a certain telegram reading "Who won ticket No. 3093. Vi lost her ticket." He admitted that the telegram was despatched from Hongkong on the afternoon of the previous day but he did not get it until after he had seen Chik at 11 o'clock the next morning.

DIVIDEND ANNOUNCEMENT.**SHELL TRANSPORTS.**

The Chartered Bank inform us that they have received the following telegram from the Bank's Head Office in London:—"Shell Transport and Trading Co. declared dividend at the rate of 2s. 6d. per share free of the income-tax payable 31st July, bearer coupon to be presented No. 41."

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NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from MARSEILLE, LIES, etc., in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Tobacco and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risks into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after the 15th instant, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 15th instant, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on Tuesday, the 15th instant, at 10 A.M., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
R. RODENFUSER,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 6th June, 1923. [932]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES of Company's Steamer "REUSIS" are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Hoi's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignees' risk and subject to terms and conditions of storage at Hoi's wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 8th June.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival. All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesday and Friday between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 14th June, will be subject to rent.
All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 14th June, or they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 6th June, 1923. [930]

VEREENIGDE NEDERLANDSCHER
SCHEEPVAART-MAATSCHAPPIJ
(UNITED NETHERLANDS NAVIGATION CO.)

HOLLAND-OOST AZIE LIJN
(HOLLAND-EAST ASIA LINE).

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM,
HAMBURG & BREMEN.

THE Steamship

"OLDEKERK"
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by the 12th June, 1923, will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 12th June, 1923, at 10 A.M., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by the Undersigned in any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 6th June, 1923. [929]

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LTD.

FROM LEITH ANTWERP, MIDDLESBRO,
LONDON AND STRAITS.

The Steamship "BENAVON."

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 12th inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 22nd inst. or they will not be recognized.
All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 12th inst. at 10 A.M.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 6th June, 1923. [914]

PUBLISHED TO-DAY.

HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS.

CONTAINING ALL THE WEEK'S
LOCAL NEWS.

The Paper to send Home

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING OF MEMBERS will be held on SATURDAY, 9TH JUNE, at 12.30 P.M., in the Jockey Club Rooms, Hongkong Club Annex. [911]

NOTICE.

DURING the Temporary Absence of Mr. G. HOPPELER, Mr. M. BRENNWALD will be in Charge of Our Firm.
A. P. VILLA & BROS. OF
CANTON INC. [925]

Canton, 8th June, 1923.

G. R.

NOTICE.

OWNERS and DRIVERS of MOTOR VEHICLES are requested to note that on Traffic Points where Traffic Lights are established, the Lights will be used both by day and Night for the purpose of regulating Traffic with effect from the 15th INST.
E. D. C. WOLFE,
Captain Superintendent of Police. [926]

8th June, 1923.

G. R.

ON HIS MAJESTY'S SERVICE.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of CARPENTERS, CARPENTERS, JOINERS, SCRAPERS, PLUMBERS, PLATERS, and LEATHERWORKERS to H.M. Dockyard.
Forms of Tender can be obtained at the Office of Chief Constructor, H.M. Dockyard, Hongkong, and should be filled in and returned as indicated in Tender Form, not later than Noon, SATURDAY, the 16th JUNE, 1923.
A. J. HOBSON,
Chief Constructor. [921]

G. R.

WAR DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Q.M. R.A.S.C. HEADQUARTERS, VICTORIA, BARRACKS, Hongkong, until 12 Noon, on TUESDAY, 19th JUNE, 1923, for the Supply of FRESH BEEF for TROOPS for a Period of Three Months from 1st July to 30th September, 1923.
Tender Forms and any necessary information may be obtained at the above Office between the hours of 10 A.M. and 1 P.M. Daily.
Tenders will not be entertained unless accompanied by a Deposit of \$100 as a Guarantee of Good Faith.
The right to reject the lowest, or any, Tender is reserved. [923]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

THE FORTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Office of the General Managers, Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., Pedder Street, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, 14th JUNE, 1923, at Noon for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be Closed from the 5th June to 25th June Both Days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 28th May, 1923. [987]

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Certificate No. 8773 for 200 Shares numbered 7151 to 7250, 47201 to 47250, 110922 to 110978, 121988 to 122037, 84151 to 84175; Certificate No. 5774 for 200 Shares numbered 50501 to 50600, 37101 to 37200; Certificate No. 5775 for 10 Shares numbered 69951 to 70000 all registered in the name of Mr. LAM CHOR YIN have been LOST or DESTROYED; and should those Certificates not be produced to the Company before the 7th day of JULY, 1923, New Certificates for the said Shares will be issued and the Old Certificates will thereafter be held by the Company as Null and Void.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 7th June, 1923. [922 L]

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAY

CANTON-KOWLOON LINE.

(CHINESE SECTION).

WITH the approval of the Ministry of Communications, SUPPLIERS of TRACK SLEEPERS and BRIDGE and CROSSING TIMBERS are hereby invited to submit SEALED TENDERS in DUPLICATE, which should be clearly marked "TENDERS FOR SLEEPERS," and addressed to the MANAGING DIRECTOR, CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY, Chinese Section, Canton, to the Railway Head Office not later than 11 o'clock in the forenoon of WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of JULY, 1923.
Specification and full particulars may be obtained by application to the Railway Head Office, Canton, on the deposit of \$3,000, which will be refunded on the submission of a bona fide tender.
Tender must be made in the Form at the foot of the Specification, which must be returned undetached.
The successful Tenderer will be required to sign a Formal Contract and to furnish a Bank Guarantee of 10 per cent. of the Value of the Contract for the due and Proper Performance of the Terms of such Contract.
The Railway does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

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INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG SMALL INVESTORS' SHARE AND REAL ESTATE CO.

No. 8, Des Vaux Road. Telephone No. C. 4300.

BUYERS of HONGKONG CONSTRUCTIONS, HONGKONG REALTIES, HONGKONG TRAMWAYS, STAR FERRIES, WATSON'S, YANGTSE INSURANCES, CHINA SUGARS, COLONIAL DISPENSARIES, KONG, 20 M. Y. SAN & COMPANY'S, HUMPHREYS ESTATES, R. & S. BAYNE. [107]

PARTICULARS

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY Situate No. 13, WING HING STREET, VICTORIA, HONGKONG. To be Sold by Order of the Mortgagee.

By PUBLIC AUCTION, IN ONE LOT On THURSDAY, 14th DAY OF JUNE, 1923, at 3 o'clock P.M.

Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS At Their Office, DUNDRELL STREET.

THE Property consists of First ALL THAT piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as SECTION A of INLAND LOT No. 2168 together with the messuages erections or buildings thereon now known as No. 13, Wing Hing Street and Secondly ALL THAT strip of land at the rear of the said Section A of Inland Lot No. 2168 being a scavenging lane. All of which premises are held for the residue of the term of 75 years from the 15th day of May, 1916, created by the Crown Lease thereof together with the valuable machinery now situate in or upon the said premises at No. 1 Gordon Street.

Particulars and Conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. HASTINGS & HASTINGS Solicitors, 8, Des Vaux Road Central, and Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS Auctioneers.

TO LET.

OFFICES in UNION BUILDING—Four Rooms on Fifth Floor. Apply UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

TO LET.

SEVEN-ROOMED DETACHED HOUSE with Tennis Lawn and Garage for Two Cars. Apply to PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.

OFFICE WANTED.

ONE LARGE ROOM or TWO SMALLER ROOMS, preferably on Ground or First Floor, in Centre of City, Required, as Offices about June. Write "Z," Daily Press.

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

Letters are lying at this Office for Boxes—X, F, XL, XN.

WANTED.—Experienced STENO-GRAPHER (Female) seeks POSITION, Local or Coast Port. Satisfactory Reference. Apply Box X.J., c/o Daily Press Office. [92]

WANTED.—One or Two Good CHINESE ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMEN. Applicant to forward Samples of Drafting and applications by Letter only to the HONGKONG REALTY and TRUST CO., LTD., Powell's Building, Des Vaux Road Central. [78]

BURGLAR ALARMS, \$3 each. RAMSAY & Co., 10, Beaconsfield Arcade. [89]

TO LET.—EUROPEAN FLATS in Leo Building, Wanchai Gap Road. Apply to 32, Kennedy Road. [86]

WHAT IS EYESTRAIN?

The eye has certain tiny muscles. When objects we look at do not come up to a sharp focus in the eye, these muscles exert themselves unduly and enable us to see clearly in spite of the defect. These muscles tire and relax causing the objects looked at to become blurred and indistinct. Upon closing the eyes for a few seconds the muscles become more or less rested and objects are clear again for a brief period. Properly fitted glasses correct eye-strain, whether caused by astigmatism or age. The Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturing and Refracting Opticians, 53, Queen's Road Central, have the equipment to fit you glasses properly.—ADP. [101]

INTIMATION

DEWAR'S

"WHITE LABEL"

FINEST

SCOTCH WHISKY

OF GREAT AGE.

Awarded 50 Gold and Prize Medals.

FROM

Messrs. JOHN DEWAR & SONS, LTD.

PERTH, SCOTLAND.

By Royal Appointment to His Majesty the King.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
Wine and Spirit Merchants.

TELEPHONE No. C. 616.

BIRTH.

STRICKLAND.—At 11.10, P.M., on May 29th, to Mr. and Mrs. JAMES STRICKLAND, a son. [931]

Hongkong Office: 10A, Des Vaux Rd., C. London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 9th, 1923.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND OPIUM.

We have published many cables during the past fortnight relating to the discussions of the Opium Commission of the League of Nations at Geneva. As Hongkong is one of the Far Eastern Colonies alluded to in the discussions which "still derive a large revenue from opium," the efforts which are being made by the Commission to restrict and supervise the trade in opium have a direct local interest. The astonishing statement was made by the Chinese representative (Mr. Cmo Hsin Chu) that statistics show that the consumption of opium has steadily increased since the drawing up of the Convention of 1912. "We are not in possession of the statistics which show this, but, so far as concerns India which, a decade ago, was regarded as the principal opium growing country, the evidence is that the Calcutta auction sales, which amounted to 10,000 chests in 1912, were 1,650 chests in 1921 and 935 in 1922. On the other hand this reduction in the exports from India is stated to have been followed by an increasing export of Turkish and Persian opium, which, if the Chinese delegate's statement is correct, must have more than offset the reduction in Indian opium. The Anti-Opium Association at Peking claims that the seizure some months ago of "several tons" of Persian opium on a small island near Hongkong and "the increasing Turkish

and Persian opium traffic from Formosa" illustrate this growth in the output of the Persian and Turkish product. Both Turkey and Persia are signatories to the Hague Convention, but according to the information of the Anti-Opium Association these two countries produce yearly over 1,200 tons of the highest grade opium "from which nearly all the morphia in the world is manufactured."

One of the main results of the meeting of the Opium Commission was the adoption of a motion proposed by Mr. STEPHEN PORTER, President of the Foreign Affairs Committee in the American House of Representatives, to the effect that the employment of opiate products for other than medical or scientific purposes should be made illegal, and that in order to avoid the abuse of these products, the production of raw opium should be controlled so that there would be no surplus available for non-medical or non-scientific purposes. These proposals were accepted, "in the belief that they embody general principles which the Governments concerned should follow, and in view of the fact that these principles form the basis of the International Convention on the Opium signed in 1912." What this addendum means, unless it is that the motion was entirely superfluous, being but a reaffirmation of existing principles already embodied in legislation, it is hard to discover. Of direct interest to us locally were the proposals formulated by Sir MALCOLM DRAKEVINE on behalf of Britain, with a view to the enforcement of the second part of the International Convention.

His recommendation was that the Council of the League should invite the Powers having Eastern possessions, in which the use of opium is temporarily continued, to enter forthwith into a special conference with a view to examining such proposals as raising the price of prepared opium, the registration of opium smokers, the supervision and control of production, a state monopoly for the sale of opium products, and an international understanding for the restriction and supervision of the trade in opium. We rather gather that these recommendations underwent some revision before the resolution was finally approved; at least, there was no mention in the later telegram of the suggested registration of smokers, but it embodied suggestions like the suppression of the system of farms and the establishment of a monopoly—which we have already done in Hongkong—the unification of price and the unification of penalties for the infraction of the opium laws. Japan, it may be mentioned, introduced the registration of opium smokers when she took possession of Formosa a quarter of a century ago. Licence to smoke is given only to persons over 60 years of age. We do not know whether this regulation has existed from the beginning. If so opium-smokers must tend to longevity for the registered smokers still number 45,000, and the Anti-Opium Association in its annual report significantly remarks on the Japanese "measure of self-protection," "that there is no evidence of any decrease in their extensive trade in imported opium and the cultivation of cocaine shrubs." So far as Hongkong is concerned, the consumption of opium has steadily declined under the restrictive action of the Government monopoly and the high price at which the drug is sold in the Colony, but the extinction of the traffic in the Colony will not be feasible until China effectually prohibits the cultivation and sale of opium in her own territory.

Sir Francis Aglen, who arrived at Southampton on May 7th, is making his headquarters at Hadlemere.

Mr. F. G. Coomes, deputy expense accounts officer, from Hongkong, has joined for duty at Devonport Dockyard.

A. Fong, the well-known photographer, sends us specimens of a number of excellent photographs taken at the annual Police Parade.

The Manila Observatory yesterday afternoon issued a warning of a cyclone or typhoon West of Balintang Channel, direction unknown.

The 135th festival of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls was held on May 9th at the Connaught Rooms, London, when a total of £29,251 was announced.

Mr. Aviet Sarkis, senior partner of the firm of Messrs Sarkis Brothers, the well-known hotel proprietors of the Straits Settlements, has died suddenly in Paris.

Settlements, has died suddenly in Paris.

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It is stated that 250 Chinese went up to Canton a few nights ago and volunteered their services in the war. "These fighters," were dispatched to the East River front.

News has reached Singapore from England of the death of Mr. E. R. Kock, the senior member of the Singapore Bar, who went Home on holiday just a month previously. He was 50 years of age.

Sub-Lieut. E. H. M. Colegrave has been appointed to the sloop *Maypole* on the China Station. He was appointed to the Navy in 1918. Paymaster Cadet D. A. Wilson has been appointed to the *Hawkins*, flagship of the China Station.

A Chinese stone-breaker named Chan Yee, whilst working on the hillside, at To Kwa Wan, on Thursday, was knocked over by a boulder which rolled down the hillside. The man's leg were badly crushed and he was removed to the Kwong Wah Hospital, where he died shortly after admission.

A cable sent to Washington last month by U.S. Trade Commissioner Lansing W. Hoyt, Shanghai, reported that prices of raw products are generally advancing in China and stocks of goods remain low. Exchange rates were affecting exports, which are decreasing. General building and construction are especially active. There has been an improvement in labour conditions, except at Canton. Strikes and unrest have generally been decreasing.

Included in the Day's Log in "Lloyd's List" is the announcement of the approaching retirement of Lieut.-Commander W. B. Palmer, R.N.R., commodore of the P. & O. Fleet and commander of the *Kaiser-i-Hind*. He joined the Company in January, 1884, and his first ship was the *Siam*. It is a long step from that vessel to the ships now running. Captain Palmer's first command was the *Pekin*, to which he was appointed in 1902, and he has also commanded the *Fabian*, *Chusan*, *Peninsular*, *Oriental*, *Japan* and *Arabia*. It was while in charge of the last-named vessel during the war that Captain Palmer distinguished himself by his skillful work when she was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine in the Mediterranean. The whole of the passengers, numbering 437, of whom 169 were women and children, and the crew, were taken off by the ship's boats within a quarter of an hour, and the only casualties were two engineers and seven firemen killed by the explosion.

NAVAL EXPENDITURE IN HONGKONG.

In the House of Commons, on May 7th, Mr. Darbishire asked the President of the Board the Admiralty, whether it would be possible to effect an economy in naval expenditure at Hongkong by amalgamating the naval and military hospitals; and in view of the fact that the naval hospital is very near to the reclamation being carried out in the harbour and of the very high price of land ruling in the Colony, if he will consider the advisability of disposing of the site of the present naval hospital, for which a large sum of money could be obtained.

Mr. Amery replied: This question was carefully considered by the Board of Admiralty twelve months ago and later came under the review of the Committee appointed by the late Government to consider the amalgamation of services common to the Navy, Army and Air Force. The conclusion arrived at was that there would not be a sufficient margin of accommodation if amalgamation were to take place. This would especially be the case as regards officers; the Military Hospital at Hongkong having only six equipped beds for officers.

REISS BROTHERS' AFFAIRS.

The following interesting letter has appeared in the *Manchester Guardian*:

Sir,—As an old employee of this splendid firm, will you allow me to extend to it the expression of the deepest regret which is felt by everybody on the Manchester Royal Exchange? I think it has been in existence about 122 years. It is not the greatest, it was one of the greatest supporters of all the charities in this city, not to mention London and other cities. Everybody in the commercial world looks upon what has happened as a calamity, and we all hope that, with assistance and support, the firm's name will never be allowed to go out of existence. Let us all extend to the members of the firm our deepest sympathy and hope that they will weather the storm and once more enjoy the prosperity which they had in the past.—Yours, etc.—MANCHESTER.

The 135th festival of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls was held on May 9th at the Connaught Rooms, London, when a total of £29,251 was announced.

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CABLES.

LATEST CABLE.
(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

REPARATIONS PROBLEM

FAVOURABLE IMPRESSION CREATED IN LONDON.

LONDON, June 7th.

The impression created by the German memorandum has been almost unanimously favourable; even the intensely Franco-philic *Morning Post* joining the general opinion.

That the latest offer is a vast improvement in both tone and contents on its predecessor, is recognised. The concrete guarantees are a long step forward, and these are estimated to realise £200,000,000 annually at the outset, and to largely increase as economic activity is restored.

The repeated desire expressed by Germany to refer capacity for reparation payments to an international body, is considered a very reasonable request. On the other hand it is pointed out that there are many salient omissions, such as an absence of a firm sum for indemnity and proposals for the stabilisation of the mark, which is inextricably bound up in a solution of the question as to how long annuities will be allowed to run, and whether payments in kind shall continue.

NOTE ACCORDS WITH LEADING ECONOMISTS' VIEWS.

The *Times* declares that the Note accords with the views of economists and financial experts in all the leading countries, including France and Britain that the latter's apparent unwillingness to consider the memorandum is because renunciation of passive resistance in the Ruhr area was not promised, which is hardly reasonable. Like other newspapers, the *Times* supports the proposal for a conference and believes that if the memorandum be rejected, Germany will abandon any further attempt and political and social chaos will result, and thus put the hope of recovering substantial reparations beyond the bounds of possibility.

The *Westminster Gazette* thinks that Great Britain would probably settle on the basis of the Note but for French opposition.

The suggestion has been made in some quarters that if France maintains an unbending attitude, Great Britain may be forced to strike out on a policy of her own.

PARIS NEWSPAPERS CONDEMN MEMORANDUM.

PARIS, June 7th.

The Paris newspapers unanimously consider the German proposals unacceptable, owing to the inadequacy of the sums offered, the request for a moratorium, and the proposals for arbitration and a conference, which, it is declared, are merely intended to obtain a new reduction of Franco-Belgian credit. The proposals are considered especially unsatisfactory because the cessation of passive resistance is not mentioned.

MORE HOPEFUL FEELING IN BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, June 7th.

The *Etui de Belge* says that the German vote has disappointed Belgian ministerial circles, although it is considered to show a certain advance as regards pledges and guarantees. Therefore, it would not be a matter for surprise if the British, French, Italian and Belgian Governments met shortly. It is thought the meeting would probably take place in London and would jointly discuss a reply to Germany.

AMERICAN PRESS COMMENT.

NEW YORK, June 7th.

With the exception of the *Tribune*, which sees in the German memorandum the usual evasiveness and "no weakening of the great German obsession of her capacity to escape the penalties of the War," the newspapers consider Germany's memorandum a great advance on previous reparation offers.

The *New York Times* is of the opinion the main obstacle to a settlement now is passive resistance in the Ruhr area, but the demand for its cessation were cited there is every reason to believe that France and Belgium would be willing to confer jointly with Great Britain and Italy in regard to a solution.

EARLIER CABLES.

ALLIES NO NEARER A SOLUTION.

LONDON, June 7th.

The German Note has been handed to the Allies. It dwells on the offer to accept the decision of an impartial international body regarding the amount and method of payment of reparations, and repeats the request for a conference to decide how Germany can best discharge her obligations, saying that an oral discussion is essential. The Note offers to substitute a scheme of annuities, if loans on a big scale be impracticable, and offers guarantees in the shape of the railways and a first mortgage on real estate, each of which will produce five hundred millions of gold marks annually. Likewise, it suggests pledging the import duties on consumable non-luxuries, and the excise on tobacco, beer, wine and sugar and the receipts of the spirits monopoly.

GERMANY OFFERS TO SUPPLY NECESSARY INFORMATION.

The Note offers to supply the international body with all available information necessary for forming a reliable judgment on Germany's capacity to pay, and to throw open for inspection all her financial records and furnish details of the resources of German industry and business. The interest of five per cent. on bonds of ten milliard gold marks would be a direct first charge on the German railways from July 1st, 1927. The entire business industry, banking, trade, traffic and agriculture of Germany would be concerned in the mortgage on real estate, the annual dues of five hundred millions being levied either indirectly in the form of a general tax on all classes of property or on specific objects of the mortgage.

RESERVED ATTITUDE IN BRITISH OFFICIAL CIRCLES.

LONDON, June 7th.

There is a reserved attitude in British official quarters regarding the German Note, which is likely to be considered by the Cabinet at the earliest possible moment. It is suggested that an inter-Allied exchange of views may follow.

M. Poincaré has left for Paris.

GERMAN COMMUNICATION MERELY A MEMORANDUM.

BERLIN, June 7th.

To-day's communication has not got the status of a "Note," according to a semi-official message, declaring it merely a memorandum aiming at a facilitation of the resumption of the exchange of views, by elucidating and elaborating those points of the last German Note which were common to all the Allies' replies.

INTER-ALLIED CONVERSATIONS UNNECESSARY.

PARIS, June 7th.

Political circles unanimously regard the German Note as unacceptable because it does not mention the cessation of passive resistance, therefore they are of opinion that the inter-Allied conversations are unnecessary.

OCCUPATION ACTIVITIES.

KRUPP WORKS RETAINED AS PLEDGE.

PARIS, June 7th.

A message from Coblenz states that the military have occupied the metallurgical establishment at Nieuwied and Engers, belonging to Krupps, which will be retained as a pledge until the twenty millions of marks coal tax, due from Krupps, be paid.

LATEST CABLES.

BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.
OPTIMISTIC FORECAST FROM MOSCOW.

LONDON, June 7th.

The *Daily News* Moscow correspondent reports that a forecast regarding the Russian reply to Great Britain predicts a practical agreement on all points except the recall of the Soviet Ambassadors at Teheran and Kabul.

The Note will contain a proposal that compensation for damage shall be reciprocal.

AUSTRIAN REHABILITATION LOAN.

CONSTRUCTIVE EFFORT TO REPAIR RAVAGES OF WAR.

LONDON, June 7th.

The Austrian Loan is an historical event which represents the first constructive effort of European statesmanship to repair the ravages of the war. The loan was floated under the auspices of the League of Nations, in pursuance of a scheme to reconstruct Austria's economic life.

The American portion, totalling £5,000,000 in 7 per cent. bonds, at ninety, is to be floated next week. Issues on the continent of Europe will follow later.

Holders of Austrian Yearling Treasury Bills are to have the right of conversion to the new loan, and, according to the *Telegraph*, 92 per cent. of the bills have already been converted.

EARLIER CABLES.

LONDON, June 7th.

Underwriting of the British portion of the Austrian loan to the amount of eleven millions sterling, at six per cent. at a price of eighty, is in progress.

OUTRAGES IN FRANCE.
CHARGE AGAINST ROYALIST NEWSPAPER DIRECTOR.

PARIS, June 7th.

As a sequel to several recent street attacks by the members of the Royalist organisation, the *Camelote Du Roi*, on their political opponents, the authorities have arraigned M. Maurras, the director of the Royalist newspaper *Action Française*, on a charge of complicity.

INDIA'S OPIUM REVENUE.
VAST SUMS DERIVED FROM EXPORT.

LONDON, June 7th.

In the House of Commons, replying to questions, the Under Secretary of State for India said that the gross revenue of the Government of India derived from the export of opium, in the year 1921-22, was £2,134,000 rupees and from excise £2,121,477 rupees, the latter sum not including the licence fees, which in the previous year were £9,015,940 rupees.

PROHIBITION IN WISCONSIN.

MADISON, June 7th.

The Wisconsin State Assembly has voted by 47 to 43 in favour of a repeal of the State Prohibition Enforcement Law.

RUSSO-PERSIAN TRADING.

RIGA, June 7th.

A message from Moscow states that a Soviet trade delegation will be leaving for Persia this week.

A ROYAL VISIT.

THE HAGUE, June 7th.

King Haakon of Norway has arrived at Amsterdam. He was banqueted by Queen Wilhelmina at the Palace, and cordial speeches were exchanged.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, June 7th.

At the Oval, Surrey defeated Leicestershire by an innings and eighty-five. Leicestershire in the first innings scored only 64, Pouch taking 6 for 31. Surrey in their first innings compiled 215, Geary taking 6 for 46. Leicestershire in the second venture scored 66, Hitch taking 6 for 27. Lancashire beat Glamorgan at Cardiff by an innings and 164. The Lancastrians, E. Tyldesley, knocked up 114. Glamorgan in their second innings compiled only 92, Parkin taking 6 for 30.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

SHANGHAI COMPANY LIQUIDATION
HONGKONG GOVERNMENT'S ACTION CRITICISED.

SHANGHAI, June 8th.

At an extraordinary meeting of Mo'er & Co., Ltd., at Shanghai, the Chairman, proposing the voluntary winding up of the Company, alleged that the Hongkong Government had commandeered the Company's ships during the war for purposes neither connected with the war nor the defence of the Colony, and had used them for profiteering purposes, but owing to the Indemnity Bill the Company had no redress and was thereby driven into liquidation and bankruptcy.

[This subject was discussed in the Legislative Council in August last year when the second reading of the Indemnity Bill was taken. The shipowners concerned (eight companies in all) presented a petition and engaged counsel to state their views on the subject. The Colonial Secretary (the Hon. Mr. Fletcher, was then acting in that capacity as now) made a full statement on the subject, emphasising the point that the Hongkong Government had been merely an agent in the matter, acting under the instructions of the Imperial Government which it had not been able to vary one jot or tittle. The Imperial Government itself passed an Indemnity Act and the Hongkong Government had the choice of coming under that Act or passing an ordinance to fit local conditions. The Government adopted the latter course.—Ed.]

SINO-JAPANESE RELATIONS.
FOUR JAPANESE DESTROYERS LEAVE FOR CHANGSHA.

TOKYO, June 7th.

The *Nichi Nichi* states that four destroyers are being despatched to Changsha.

CHINA'S FIVE DEMANDS.

PEKING, June 7th.

The Note from China to Japan, forwarded on June 6th, in connection with the Changsha incident, demands, firstly, the punishment of the Japanese commander of marines; secondly, an indemnity for those killed and wounded; thirdly, that the commander shall apologise to the Local Authorities; fourthly, that the Japanese Government shall apologise to China; fifthly, that Japan shall give a guarantee that similar troubles will not occur in future.

A previous Note to Japan demanded the withdrawal of the Japanese gunboat *Fushimi*. China understands that Japan has complied with the demand but is sending another gunboat. The Note of June 6th demands the withdrawal of this gunboat.

THE LINCHENG OUTRAGE.
NEED FOR CONCERTED ACTION BY THE POWERS.

LONDON, June 7th.

The *Times* gives prominence to a message from its Peking correspondent, who declares that foreigners in China are firmly of the opinion that the Lincheng case ought to constitute the turning point in the relations between China and the foreign Powers.

The message says that all business with the Chinese Government has become impossible. There are thousands of unprotected foreigners in the interior, and the brigands will inevitably repeat the Lincheng outrage in order to blackmail the Government, if precautionary measures are not taken. It is essential that the foreign Powers now assert themselves in some signal manner, and there should be no difficulty in regard to a concerted line of action which would give satisfactory results from a foreign standpoint, and also prove a blessing to the helpless mass Chinese people.

PREMIER'S STATEMENT REGARDING LINCHENG OUTRAGE.

STRONG PROTEST OF DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

PEKING, June 7th.

A Note from the Diplomatic Corps, forwarded to the Waichingou (Chinese Foreign Office) to-day, expresses profound astonishment at the statement made by the Premier, Chang Shou Tseng, to the effect that the Diplomatic Corps were to blame for China's failure to obtain the speedy release of the captives in the Lincheng outrage. The Diplomatic Corps protests against the statement, both on account of their flagrant inaccuracy and the deplorable lack of international courtesy displayed.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE PROSECUTIONS

EXAMINATION OF M. BERTHELOT.

PARIS, June 7th.

On the resumption of the hearing of the Banque Industrielle case, M. Berthelot was questioned regarding the failure to establish a reserve against Treasury claims on account of the war profits tax. He declared that the Banque had not made any profit.

The Judge drew his attention to the allegation that he (M. Berthelot) had sold 1,431 of the Banque's shares before the crash.

The accused replied that he sold 348 shares in 1919 and bought over 250 shares in 1920.

The expert who investigated the Banque's position gave evidence that large credits were granted to undertakings whose stability was doubtful.

THE VACANT PREMIERSHIP.

PEKING, June 7th.

As Chang Shou Tseng definitely refused to resume office, it is believed that the premiership will be offered to Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo or Mr. W. W. Yen.

(BY COURTESY OF "THE DAILY BULLETIN.")

PRESIDENTIAL CRISIS AT PEKING.

PEKING, June 7th.

President Li Yuan Hung has issued a circular telegram last evening to the Provinces, in which he declares that since his resumption of office he has worked hard for the welfare of the country.

President Li Yuan Hung says he does not desire to cling to office, but as long as the national Constitution remains uncompleted he cannot leave the nation in a state of lawlessness.

The President refused to accept Premier Chang Shou Tseng's resignation, and despatched Chin Yun Yen, Vice-Minister of War, and Liu Chi Chow, Minister of the Interior, to Tientsin to persuade the Premier to return.

President Li Yuan Hung also sent General Wang Chi Hsiung to Paoingfu in order to learn Tsao Kun's views.

Chinese circles regard the recent crisis as a Presidential rather than a Cabinet crisis, which has been brought about to place Tsao Kun in the presidential chair.

A prolonged crisis occurring at this time is most serious for the country. If the Premier does not return, the President may nominate Dr. C. T. Wang, or failing him, Wu Yu Lin, as acting Premier long enough to tide over the Dragon Festival.

CABINET FRICTION.

PEKING, June 7th.

In addition to the Cabinet's circular, General Feng Yu Hsiang also circulated the provinces declaring that President Li Yuan Hung had been interfering with the Cabinet's functions.

The telegram almost amounts to a demand that President Li Yuan Hung should leave office.

There has been considerable friction recently between General Feng Yu Hsiang and President Li Yuan Hung over the control of the Peking *actioi*.

General Feng Yu Hsiang recently induced the Cabinet to dismiss the chief of the *actioi*, who is President Li Yuan Hung's appointee, and to appoint Hsueh Tu Pi, who is General Feng Yu Hsiang's supporter.

PREMIER DECLINES TO RETURN.

PEKING, June 7th.

The Cabinet chief secretary, Chang Ting Tao, who accompanied the Premier Tientsin, returned to Peking to-day and informed the President that Chang Shou Tseng could not return, and that the President must find a successor.

PREMIER DEPARTS FOR TIENTSIN.

PEKING, June 7th.

Premier Chang Shou Tseng, with his family, has gone to Tientsin.

ARREARS OF WAGES.

MOVE INSTIGATED TO EMBARRASS THE PRESIDENT.

PEKING, June 7th.

The representatives of the police and gendarmes interviewed President Li Yuan Hung to-day and requested payment of the arrears of wages.

SIR PERCY COX.

FAREWELL MESSAGE TO IRAQ.

Sir Percy Cox inflicted the following message to his friends in Iraq before his departure:—"Owing to the fact that my recent visit to London was prolonged to a much later date than was anticipated, the hope entertained of meeting many friends in the provinces before leaving the country could not take shape, with the result that I now leave your shores without a personal farewell to many whom I had looked forward to seeing again. To you I offer my earnest wishes for your welfare with the assurance that you will ever be remembered with affection."

GENEROUS BRITISH POLICY.

"It is a source of gladness and relief to me that while I am yet in this country the generous and broad-minded policy of His Majesty's Government has been given definite expression in the announcement made, both in London and Iraq. This announcement has, I trust, made clear to all the trend and object of that policy, namely, to assist the State of Iraq to stand for admission to the League of Nations at the earliest possible moment, at any rate within a period of four years from the date of ratification of the Peace Treaty."

"I can imagine this project will be contemplated by the more optimistic among you with unalloyed satisfaction, while others less sanguine will have misgivings as to their ability to make good within this comparatively short time. But upon one point there can be no divergence of views, namely, that if the ends above mentioned are to be attained, there must be from this day forward the fullest co-operation among all patriotic Iraqis of whatever shade of opinion in the past, both in the administration and outside it, and the loyal support of your King and Government. You have no time to waste in party discussion."

SYMPATHY OF NEW HIGH COMMISSIONER.

"I exhort all of you to sink any differences that hitherto existed among you and pursue a common task, namely the speedy qualification of the State for admission to the League of Nations. You may rest assured that in pursuit of it you will have the fullest sympathy and co-operation of His Majesty's High Commissioner and of British officials whose sympathy for the legitimate aspirations of the people of Iraq and zeal for the establishment and progress of the new State has given them courage to persevere in their services in this country with unflinching devotion in spite of the continuous changes in the political situation. Under Providence, it will be my constant interest in my retirement to watch the growth and progress of a State with the early days of which I have been so closely associated. I bid you all a regretful farewell."

CROCODILES THAT ATE CHILDREN.

In a letter to a friend in Bombay, Mathew George, an Assamite colliery manager, describes the shooting of two monster crocodiles, one 17 feet and the other 16 feet, in the district of Bhagalpore, where there is a tributary of the Ganges. Mr. George often visits the locality and was besought by the inhabitants to visit the lair of the crocodiles, which had reduced the district to a state of terror, having recently devoured two children, aged 16 and three. Arriving at the lair of the crocodiles, he sighted a dozen, which were sunning themselves on a sand-bank in mid-stream. From a range of 300 yards, he smashed the skull of one, and before the others took to the water got a second. Inside one of the crocodiles were found ornaments, which the parents of the missing children identified as belonging to the boy and girl. These ornaments are in great demand, the local belief being that rings made from them will render the wearers immune from disease. Mr. George has been treated as a hero by the residents, and has made a promise to pay another visit.

HIGH PRICES AT CHRISTIE'S.

There were some notable sales of old masters at Christie's on May 11th. Mr. Rochelle-Thomas paid 5,000 guineas for a woodland scene by J. Crome. Romney's portrait of Miss Diana Stuart sold to the York Galleries, New York, for 2,000 guineas. Gainsborough's portrait of Lady Ferrars sold for 2,300 guineas. The famous portrait of Gainsborough's two daughters went to Messrs. Knoedler for 2,800 guineas and will probably go to America, as also Gainsborough's portrait of himself, his wife and child in a landscape, which sold to Messrs. Knoedler for 3,000 guineas. The same firm also acquired Gainsborough's "Rural Courtship" for 2,300 guineas.

A NOVELIST'S METHODS.

Meditatively lunching at an adjoining table to mine the other day, says a writer in a London paper, was a lean tall young man, well browned by the sun of warmer climes than these. It was Stephen McKenna, the novelist, who some months ago left these shores on a tramp steamer for a prolonged tour of the West Indies and has been back in town only a few days. Tours abroad are his relaxation between novels; he says they clear his mind of a finished book and prepare it for a new one. He begins one pretty soon. His method is to shut himself up in his secluded rooms in Lincoln's Inn—where the solicitors browse in their chambers—refuse all invitations, deny himself to all callers, forget the world and its affairs, and bury himself in work. In these spells he goes out only for an hour's walk to the Park daily, and manages to get a book completed in two or three months. Most other novelists of note take eight or nine.

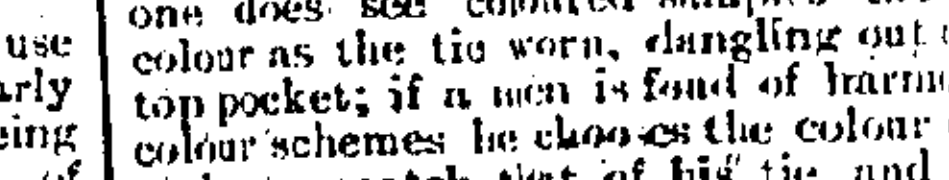
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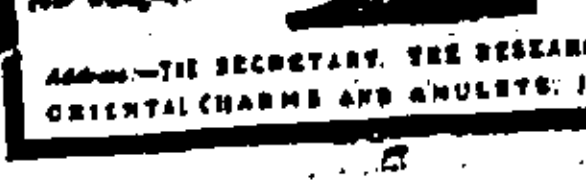
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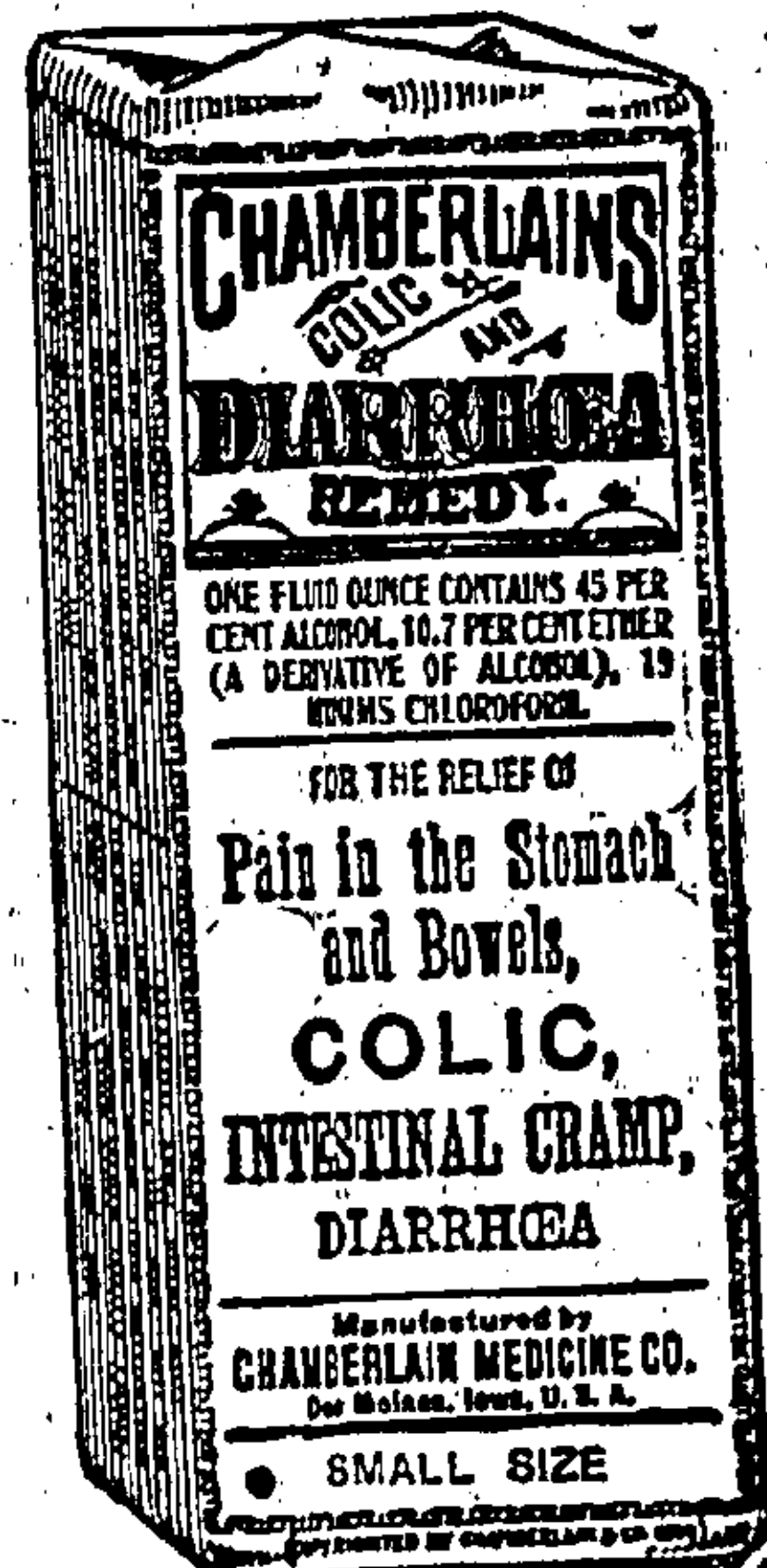


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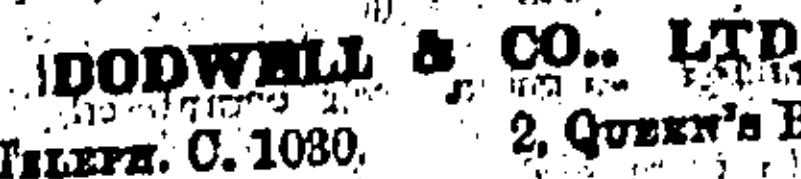


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Mr & Mrs A. J. Aladort & ch.	Mrs H. Lillie
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Mr M. Cario	Mr P. Ong
Mr & Mrs A. Champant & child	Mr Y. J. Ong
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Mr J. M. de Jong	
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"DELTA"	6,097	27th June	Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"SICILIA"	6,913	28th June	Spore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"MAIWA"	10,341	11th July	Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KIDDERPINE"	5,374	15th July	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay.
"LEVANIA"	6,094	25th July	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"SOPHAN"	6,896	30th July	Spore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"KHIVA"	9,017	8th Aug.	Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KASHMIR"	8,841	22nd Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"SICILIA"	6,813	26th Aug.	Spore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"MACEDONIA"	10,512	7th Sept.	Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"DONGOLA"	5,656	21st Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"MANTUA"	10,000	5th Oct.	Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KARMALA"	9,085	19th Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.

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SWATOW, SHANGHAI & PUKOW	"LUCHOW"	On 10th June, Noon.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SOOCHOW"	On 12th June, D.L.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KIANGSU"	On 12th June, Noon.
MANILA	"KIANGSU"	On 12th June, 4 p.m.
PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"CHIN HUA"	On 12th June, 11 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 14th June, Noon.
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